

How to Create Tables in SAS (With Examples)

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Creating tables in SAS is a straightforward process. The DATA step is used to create a dataset which is then used to create a table. The PROC PRINT and PROC REPORT commands are used to produce summary tables, and the PROC TABULATE command can be used to create a variety of tabular reports. Examples of PROC PRINT, PROC REPORT, and PROC TABULATE commands are provided to illustrate their usage.

You can use **proc sql** to quickly create tables in SAS.

There are two ways to do so:

1. Create a Table from Scratch
2. Create a Table from Existing Data

The following examples show how to do both using **proc sql**.

Example 1: Create a Table from Scratch

The following code shows how to create a table with three columns using **proc sql** in SAS:

```
/*create empty table*/  
proc sql;  
create table my_table  
(team char(10),  
points num,  
rebounds num);  
  
/*insert values into table*/  
insert into my_table  
values('Mavs', 99, 22)  
values('Hawks', 104, 20)  
values('Hornets', 88, 25)  
values('Lakers', 113, 19)  
values('Warriors', 109, 32);  
  
/*display table*/  
select * from my_table;  
run;
```

team	points	rebounds
Mavs	99	22
Hawks	104	20
Hornets	88	25
Lakers	113	19
Warriors	109	32

We used **create table** to create an empty table, then used **insert into** to add values to the table, then used **select * from** to display the table.

The result is a table with three columns that show various information for different basketball teams.

Example 2: Create a Table from Existing Data

The following code shows how to use **proc sql** to create a table by using an existing dataset that we created in the previous example:

```
/*create table from existing dataset*/  
proc sql;  
create table my_table2 as  
select team as Team_Name,  
points as Points_Scored  
from my_table;  
  
/*display table*/  
select * from my_table2;  
run;
```



The result is a table that contains two columns with values that come from an existing dataset.

Note: We used the **as** function to specify the column names to be used in the table, but you don't have to use the **as** function if you don't want to rename the columns.

The following tutorials explain how to perform other common tasks in SAS: